

**REMARKS**

This is intended as a full and complete response to the Office Action dated July 30, 2004, having a shortened statutory period for response set to expire on October 30, 2004. Please reconsider the claims pending in the application for reasons discussed below.

Claims 1-23 are pending in the application. Claims 1-23 remain pending following entry of this response.

Claims 1, 2, 5-13, 16-18, 20, 22, 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Helgeson et al.* ("*Helgeson*") (U.S. 6643652) in view of *Bodamer et al.* ("*Bodamer*") (U.S. 6236997). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Examiner concedes that *Helgeson* does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "generating a recommendation based on the code portion for restructuring the corresponding SQL statement". The Examiner asserts, however, that *Bodamer* teaches this limitation wherein "the appropriate module 210 generating the request performs a substitution to converts [sic] the SQL statement 'select \*from allusers@FDS' to 'select from (select join A, B)@FDS', which is then passed to the FDS database." The above information indicates that the system restructures the selected SQL statement by converting existing SQL statement to a new SQL statement. *Bodamer*, 17:45-55.

*Bodamer*, however, discloses an apparatus and method for accessing foreign processes in a heterogeneous database environment. *Bodamer*, Abstract. Accordingly, *Bodamer* teaches methods for transforming an SQL query created for a local database system into an SQL query that may be executed in a foreign database system. The material cited by the Examiner is in reference to a "flow diagram illustrating a method for processing a statement from the client." *Bodamer*, 15:49-51. The specific method step involves accessing a database capabilities table (*Bodamer*, Figure 6, Step 516) and a database dictionary table (*Bodamer*, Figure 6, Step 518). The Examiner cites to an

example of these steps describing how to execute a client statement (e.g., an SQL statement) in a "foreign" database. Specifically, the cited material provides:

For example, a client statement may include the expression "select \* from allusers@FDS", where the data dictionary table "allusers" is defined in the local database 306 but not the foreign database "FDS" 308. The DDX 231 may specify that the database "FDS" 308 has two tables A and B, and that the joining of tables A and B from the foreign database 308 provides the same information as in the "allusers" table defined in the local database 306. Hence, the appropriate module 210 generating the request performs a substitution to convert the SQL statement from "select \* from allusers@FDS" to "select \* from (select \* join A, B)@FDS", which is then passed to the FDS database in step 522.

*Bodamer* 17:45-55. The substitution made to an SQL statement described in this passage modifies the SQL statement provided for a local database so that it may properly execute in a foreign database. The execution efficiency, relative to the query itself or in conjunction with other code, is neither considered nor affected by the method steps or the substitution. Instead, the substitution allows the SQL statement to be executed in the foreign environment. Additional examples of these method steps appear in *Bodamer* at 18:11-21 and 18:43-57. In contrast, Applicants claim methods that generate a recommendation (note the actual substitution may remain under control of the user) for modifying an SQL query relative to other code, such as Java.

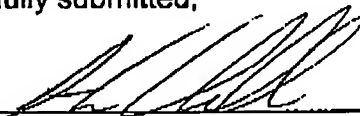
As stated, Applicants claim "generating a recommendation based on the code portion for restructuring the corresponding SQL statement" (Application, Independent Claims 1, 14, and 25). Nothing in the material cited by the examiner teaches, shows, or suggests making recommendations to the combination of SQL and source code. Rather, the code translation examples described in reference to *Bodamer*, Figure 6 are all used to execute and process queries in a running system designed for a local database system to be modified for execution in a foreign database system. Accordingly, even when combined with the teaching of *Hegelson*, the combination fails to teach, show or suggest a method, system or article of manufacture for providing programming assistance for an integrated development environment that includes generating a recommendation based on the code portion for restructuring the corresponding SQL statement as claimed by Applicants.

Claims 3, 4, 14, 15 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Helgeson* in view of *Bodamer* and further in view of *Brown et al.* (hereinafter "*Brown*") (US 2003/0093408). The Examiner takes the position that Applicants submit that *Helgeson* in view of *Bodamer*, as applied to claims 1, 12, and 18, is believed to have been overcome for the reasons given above. Accordingly, the combination of *Helgeson* in view of *Bodamer* and further in view of *Brown* is believed to be obviated. Therefore, the claims are believed to be allowable and allowance of the same is respectfully requested.

The secondary references made of record are noted. Applicants believe, however, that the secondary references are no more pertinent to the Applicants' disclosure than the primary references cited in the office action. Applicants believe, therefore, that a detailed discussion of the secondary references is not necessary for a full and complete response to this office action.

Having addressed all issues set out in the office action, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully request that the claims be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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